



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MY LIFE IN PRISON

of, leaving 2,292. The money judgments amounted to \$4,096,254.58, an amount equal to that entered by the High Court of Justice in the City of London, England, for a like period. There were filed during the year criminal, quasi-criminal and preliminary hearings in felony cases, a total of 93,832; 92,730 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,102. Jurors' fees paid to jurors in civil cases amounted to \$93,284.15 and in criminal cases \$17,657.55, making a total of \$110,941.70. During the last year there were 2,418 more cases filed than disposed of. There were 4,955 more cases filed than during the previous year and 2,282 more cases disposed of. The total receipts of the court for the year were \$781,000. The net earnings returned to the taxpayers amount to \$568,000. The total expense of the court for the year was \$768,000. The report shows there were 93,832 new criminal suits filed during the year, divided as follows: Quasi, 72,189; preliminary, 9,361; criminal, 12,012. Of these cases 92,730 were disposed of as follows: Quasi, 71,434; preliminary, 9,526; criminal, 11,770.

R. H. G.

Dr. Ullman on the Crippen Case.— In *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht*, Vol. II, 4 u. 5 Heft., 382 ff, Dr. Julius Ullman discusses the Crippen case. The writer remarks that in the same way that the Thaw case, some years ago, threw light upon the peculiarities of American criminal procedure, the continent is indebted to the publicity given the Crippen case for some knowledge of the essential characteristics of English criminal procedure in the gradually altered form given to it by Reform Statutes and practice. He remarks that the formality cult (which is still in vigor in America and unduly lengthens the procedure) has practically disappeared in England. The endless preliminaries in the selection and examination of talesmen, challenges, etc., leading to trickery, have disappeared. The indirect proof of the *corpus delicti* would have been difficult, if not impossible, in America. The speed with which the whole process was conducted is the subject of wonder and admiration. The tendency in Great Britain and in the proposals of Bar Associations in America to make the "merits," rather than the "formalities," count is noted.

The contempt proceedings growing out of newspaper comment on the trial are understood and intelligently reviewed. Dr. Ullman says: "The more strictly the contempt rules repress public criticism during the pendency of the trial, the more freely will this criticism be exercised after the trial in the land of the liberty of the press." The proposition stated by J. Darling that "trial by newspaper is not to be substituted for trial by jury" is so essentially bound up with the jury system that no legislation introducing that system can disregard it. The frequent separate investigations by political newspapers in Europe would no longer be immune. Ullman says, "Objectivity of courtroom reports before the final verdict of the law is indispensable to impartial findings by lay judges (jurors).

J. I. KELLY, Chicago.

PENOLOGY.

"My Life in Prison."—Under the above title the *Bulletin* of San Francisco is publishing a series of chapters under the authorship of Donald Lowrie. It is a fascinating story of the crime, capture and conviction of the author;